23-1944

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

APRIL 2-9, 1944

Weekly Review — Birmingham, Ala.
4-1-44

Courtesy, Galveston, Texas Health Week Committee

Special Objective—THE HEALTH OF OUR CHILDREN IN THE HOME, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY

4-1-44

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 2-9, 1944

HEALTH HINTS

Special Objective: The Health of Our Children in the Home, School and Community. 4-1-44

1—Regular Examinations— Take infants to family doctor or Health Center once per month. Take older children to doctor or clinic and dentist twice a year.

2—Contagious Diseases — Immunize against diptheria and smallpox after six months of age. Keep children from homes in which there are measles, whooping cough or other diseases, and away from crowds in theatres and other public places.

3—Dental Care — Brush teeth twice a day; include teeth building foods in the diet — milk, fruit, green leafy vegetables, egg yolk, and cod liver oil — winter and summer.

4—Eating Habits — Have regular eating time. Allow child to eat slowly. Don't scold at meal time. Remember breakfast is a very important meal. 4-1-44

5—Sleeping Habits — Each child should sleep alone in comfortable bed and well ventilated rooms — never with grown ups. Under 6 hour nap in the afternoon. Bedyears — 11 to 13 hours, 1 to 2 time 6 P. M. Avoid exciting stories and play before bed time.

6—Play and Exercise. A child should be taught to play in sunshine each day and should be taught to play alone as well as with other children.

7—Elimination Habits — A child must have bowel movement once or twice daily. Establish a regular time schedule for toilet.

8—Weight — Weigh the child monthly. Let physician decide what his weight indicates.

9—Cleanliness — Daily baths are very necessary. Hands should be washed before each meal and after going to the toilet. 4-1-44

10—Community Relations — Cooperate with health, recreation and social agencies and the school authorities and teachers for the protection of your children.

Planned Families Aid Negro Health

Weekly Review - Birm., Ala.
4-8-44

"The Health of motrers and babies should be given the same priority as essential war materiel," according to A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and this year's receipient of the Clendenin Award of the Workers Defense League for outstanding labor leadership and work in the field of race relations.

Commenting on the 30th observance of National Negro Health Week and the part planned parenthodis taking in building for the post-war world, Mr. Randolph Pointed out that all our military and industrial victories may prove futile unless the generation that inherits them is sound in mind and body.

GOOD HEALTH BEGINS BEFORE BIRTH

"Better schools, better employmnt, better medical and recreaional facilities will do much to produce a better generation," he added, 'but planning for health must begin at home and if possible even before the next generation is born. Our present shortage and the great number of selective service rejections have shown the need for a generation of healthy babies born to healthy parents, who can give them the care and training they need. Programs in industry, where millions of marri[illegible]omen are now employed, must provide together with public and private services everywhere for the care and assistance of today's mothers and tomorrow's babies."

MORTALITY HIGH FOR NEGRO BABIES 4-8-44

Recognizing that Negro mothers and babies in this country die at twice the rate of white mothers and babies, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America is joining with National Negro Health Week in focusing attention this year on the health of children in home, school and community. With healthy babies born to healthy parents as their goal, public health programs, maternal health centers and planned parenthood clinics in increasing numbers are making child spacing information available to married women who need it. Parents ill with pulmonary and venereal diseases are given the information and means of postponing child birth until they can be treated. Planned parenthood seeks to provide parents with the means of having children when they are well and in a position to give to them adequate care.

Seven states now include child spacing information as a part of public maternal health programs and more are establishing similar services. Their common objective is to further lower the infant and maternal mortality rates and assure babies of a reasonable chance for health and normal development

Del. College Marks Negro Health Week

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.
4-15-44

DOVER, Del.—The thirtieth observance of National Negro Health Week was held at Delawara State college from April 2-7, and organized around the theme, "The Health of our Children in the Home School and Community," students head specialists from various agencies discuss and plans for improving health practices and facilities among Delaware's colored citizens.

Program participants were: Miss Margaret Jeffries, dental hygienist, of the State Department of Health; Mrs. Evelyn Easterly, physical education teacher and director of the week's activities; Personnel Director Thomas P. Fraser; Sara Berry, Junior ,and Edith Hope, Sophomore; Capt. A. R. Cameron, venereal disease specialist for Delaware; Major R. A. Lyon, Capt. Carlisle P. Knight, (Navy retired,) director of Maternal and Child Health; 4-13-44 and Miss Elleanor Wilkerson, state nutritionist.

The members of the class in community health presented a skit, "The Clinic." Those participating were: Benjamin C. and C. Harold Rodgers; Walter Watkins, Edith Hope, John Cottman, Betty Mason, Sara Berry, and Theodore Stephens, director by Marie Fraser and Mrs. Easterly.

Negro Health Week

The Union — Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Senior Health Education Specialist of the U. S. Public Health Service, addressed 1100 citizens at the Plum Street Temple. This was reportedly one of the largest health meetings ever held in Cincinnati. Another record was broken in that it proved that more than one major event can be sponsored on the same date in the Negro community. Both the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Church and the confirmation service at the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church reported large audiences.

4-13-44

National Negro Health Week Gets Fine Results

Informer — Houston, Texas
4-22-44

NEW ORLEANS — National Proverbial blaze of glory with a campaign was lagging was set at a trance to the season's first game mass meeting at Booker T. Wash- meeting between leaders of both staged by Allen Page, promoter,

at Pelican stadium Easter Sundey.

"More than $215.00 was collected in nickels and dimes from change at the entrances to the stadium as customers purchased their tickets, according to John Simon, secretary of the colored division. "Even though our workers could not gain entrance to the stadium to solicit, we had a loud speaker and a large number of workers outside to labor in the interest of the effort."

Simon also stated that the Volunteer Beauticians' corps reported $25.85 from their organization, under Mrs. Elnoris Rollins, and that the total of $1000 will be reached this week when reports from the churches come into the office.

4-22-44

Bonds Awarded

At Booker T. Washington auditorium Sunday the health program was a huge success and reports were so large and varied that winners of the Good Citizens' awards of War Bonds could not be determined. James A. Holtry, president of the Good Citizens' corporations, who offered the prizes, presented them formally through Mr. Faustina of the Health Week committee, to be awarded by them when the records are completed.

Other Week's Activities

At Washington school the three-day program of events in observance of National Negro Health Week was culminated on Wednesday afternoon, when the posters and displays on exhibit throughout the corridors of the Booker T. Washington high school were judged. 4-22-44

The program was begun on Monday morning, at the beginning of the school day, when each teacher gave to his or her class a fifteen-minute lecture on health. Shortly thereafter, the fully uniformed school band, under the direction of J. W. Wilson Jr., led a parade in which the classes in physical education participated. At ten o'clock, there was a special assembly in the auditorium at which time slides depicting correct and incorrect posture, and proper care of the teeth were shown.

Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, the faculty and student body heard James G. Faustina, visiting teacher of physical education of the New Orleans Colored Public Schools, and chairman of the Negro Health Week observance in New Orleans. Mr. Faustina said "A healthy body is the finest prize."

He was followed by Miss Esther Augustine, health worker, tuberculosis committee of New Orleans, who was the principal speaker of the day. Her address centered around community resources for the promotion of good health. She defined health as meaning soundness of conditions and as embracing the physical, mental and moral life of the individual. 4-22-44

At the last period of the afternoon on Tuesday, a skit, entitled "Sniffles and Sneezes," was given over the school's broadcasting system. Miss H. E. Baranco was commentator fo rthe broadcast. Messrs. Jeff, Stewart, and Taylor also participated.

David A. Segue was chairman of the observance.

Week's Highlights

The highlight of the week's activities came during the special assembly in the auditorium on Wednesday, April 5, when the annual memorial program in honor of Booker T. Washington was held. The great educator's birthday is believed to have occurred in April—hence the memorial exercises at this time.

H. L. Stewart, Tuskegee alumnus, and instructor of motor mechanics, was master of ceremonies. The principal speaker was Mrs. D. E. Hawkins, one of the instructors of homemaking of the school. She spoke on the life and philosophy of Dr. Washington. The history of his life and selections from some of his books and speeches were given by several students; namely, Dorothy Sykes, Audrey Alexander, Pearl Goines, Dorothy Yelton, Mary Harris, and Elson Hutchinson. 4-22-44

The choral group, under the direction of Miss Gladys O. Jones, rendered several selections among which were The Halleluiah Chorus, and Tuskegee's Alma Mater.

Following remarks by the principal, Mr. Crocker, in which the pupils' attention was directed to the solemnity of the Holy Week, two final numbers were sung by the school choir. They were: "He Never Said A Mumbling Word," and "Were You There?"

Health Week
Afro American
April 2 to 9
Baltimore, Md.

By DENNIS A. BETHEA, M.D.

3-25-44

The thirtieth observance of National Negro Health Week will be observed April 2 to 9, with the special theme, "The health of our children in the home, the school, and the community."

The week is a period of emphasis and demonstration. Its program provides for intensive concentration on hygiene, combined with the presentation of actual racial health conditions, with lectures and suggestions on how to improve them.

This national health movement was initiated by Booker Washington, who sponsored it through the facilities of Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League.

Yearly Projects

He effectively interested the public, both colored and white, in organizing towards the prevention of those diseases most prevalent among colored people.

Among the projects conducted each year are cleaning up homes and lots; insect control and improvement of out-houses.

Lectures, sermons, radio talks, distribution of literature, newspaper articles, motion pictures, plays, pageants, games, athletics, and clinical treatments are its means of encouraging better health. 3-25-44

Meet at Tuskegee

For many years, physicians from all parts of the country gather during health week at the John A. Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee. They not only serve hundreds of patients in the South who would not otherwise have expert treatment, but the general practitioners have a post-graduate and refresher course.

Dr. R. Frank Jones, of Washington, D.C., is president. Booker Washington's birthday is appropriately observed April 5.

Today, this nation-wide health program is sponsored by U.S. Public Health Service, in co-operation with State, county and city health departments and various voluntary health and civic organizations. 3-25-44

For the more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, specialist in health education, has been chairman of the Health Week committee. For pamphlets and further information, write National Negro Health Week Committee, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.

23-1944

Negroes Help Themselves

Pensacola, Fla. February 27, 1944

NEGRO LEADERS of Pensacola deserve commendation for the work they have done and are doing to raise health standards among the members of their race.

For several years some of their women have taken an active part in educational activities for control of tuberculosis. Several have attended TB institutes and have returned to spread word of how to detect this disease and how it can be cured under proper treatment. They have conducted seal sales and raised considerable sums among their own people.

At present, the Negro wartime health committee is carrying on an intensive campaign to teach members of the race the dangers of venereal disease, why curative treatments should be taken and why the Negro should avoid contracting the diseases. Meetings are held every Thursday night in the Negro Elks home, motion pictures are shown to church groups and to schools and other groups. Lectures are given, badges awarded to "health wardens" and other measures taken to stimulate interest and to instruct.

Not long ago the Negroes underwrote the employment of a school attendance officer to keep young girls in school, because many were staying away to consort with Negro service men. Recently the committee has asked that the curfew law be enforced rigidly to keep their young people off the streets at night.

These activities on the part of members of the Negro race themselves show that they are keenly aware of the dangers of diseases, of the need of education and the necessity of raising health and moral standards. Such work deserves high commendation and is proof that our Negro citizens can play an increasingly important role in civic cleanliness and civic righteousness.

NEWS AMONG NEGROES

Evergreen, Ala. Courant

National Negro Health Week

Special Objective: The Health of our children in the home, school and community. April 6, 1944

The Child Of Today: "All Americans want this country to be a place where children can live in safety and grow in understanding of the part they must play in the Nation's future. If anywhere in the country any child lacks opportunity for home life, for health protection, for education, for moral or spiritual development, the strength of the Nation and its ability to cherish and advance the principles of democracy are thereby weakened". Says President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Opportunity for every child to obtain the essential elements of wholesome, healthful living—good nutrition, healthful recreation, and sufficient rest—and to learn to give due value to physical, emotional, and intellectual development; not only from the point of view of his personal welfare, but of the welfare of those who surround him. Action to attain this objective—to safeguard our children by providing for every child opportunity to obtain the essential elements of wholesome, healthful living—must be founded upon certain basic information about our children, about their health needs, and about how these needs can be met and are being met. (From Facts About Child Health, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

Proverbs 22:6—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The task and duty and privilege of training a child is the most sacred and arduous that can be undertaken by a mother and father, a teacher in the public school, or a teacher in the church school. The child today is the man of tomorrow, and no one knows what a child may become. Here is the potential citizen in the making, as clay in the hands of the potter. In our hands as a child, he may be molded into a statesman or a criminal; a minister of the Gospel or a destructionist; a business or on an idler; a credit to his community or a debit to society."

My friends I have called your attention to these wholesome saying; thinking that you may redouble your efforts in the training of your children in these trying days of war and insecurity to insure to them the "Four Freedoms" that should be of great concern to all who are interested in the well-being of children. Upset homes, long hours of work, overcrowding in dwellings, and restricted food bring a dangerous threat to the health of the child and the Nation at large.

Let us all rededicate ourselves to the sacred privilege of the rearing of children.

There will be some health plays held at five schools during the week of April 2-7, 1944. You will be told about where later. —J. B. Jordan.

Benefits Derived From Negro Health Week

Cleveland, Mississippi—News

April 13, 1944

National negro health week has done a fundamntal piece of work in making negroes health conscious — conscious both of their problems and of the means to do something about them, said Dr. Felix Underwood, executive officer of the State Board of Health, in commenting on the 30th annual celebration of this movement to produce a healthier negro people.

Through the yearly procedure of setting aside a time for the negro to turn the spotlight on his health status and health habits, negro leaders have been developed to carry the year-round message of health to their own people, and as more negroes achieve better health by learning and doing, the disease problems which plague their race will dwindle.

Mississippi negroes have many health problems, said the health officer, but emphasis is placed on the major three—tuberculosis, the venereal diseases, and maternal and child deaths. The services to combat these hazards are available in 65 local health departments. Health eduction by negroes among negroes has often been the means of guiding countless families to these services."

Negro men and women have worked hard to get this far along the long road toward better health for their people. If they did no more than give yearly stress to the need for learning what public health services are available in a community, and urging people to use these services, their negro health week activities would have value.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

Augusta, Ga. Herald

April 9, 1944

National Negro Health Week instituted by the late Booker T. Washington thirty years ago, is being observed throughout the United States this week. The morale of every citizen is at its height in putting forth every effort to increase the health standard at home as well as in the armed forces.

A special effort was put forth by the Psi Omega Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., and the Augusta Underwriters Insurance Association. The schools have had lectures, and distributed literature throughout the entire week. Sermons have been delivered on the special objective, "The Health of Our Children in the Home, School, and Community". Moving pictures have been made of the various activities including a health parade with the Clergymen, the business men, health officers, playground supervisors, members of the Psi Omega Chapter and the Augusta Insurance Underwriters Association.

Citizens, assisted by the Boy Scouts, are asked to clean up their premises, and put the rubbish on the sidewalk so that it can be collected by the city.

National Negro Health Week Observed Here

Kenansville Times-Herald

4-28-44

The observance of Health Week was widely acclaimed by the Negro population of Duplin County. The annual mobilization Address for the Kenansville District was delivered by Rev. T. H. Mallette, of Wilmington, N. C., who spoke on the subject, "Health, A Responsibility". Mrs. D. J. Stanford was speaker. Miss Nettie Grace Cameron, Home Demonstration Agent for Duplin County, accompanied by Miss Amelia Grady, also of the Extension Service spoke to the student body of Perry High School on "Nutrition and Health". Rev. Gustav H. Ulrich of Outlaw's Bridge, presented at Perry High School, the three films "Body Defense Against Invasion", and "Negro Colleges in Wartime". Some of the schools, under the supervision of Mrs. Mamie L. Turner, of Warsaw gave health pageants during the regular chapel periods. Summarized regular chapel periods. The following: Quotes of mosquitoes 71; Toilets made sanitary 127; Yards Cleaned 243; Out-buildings whitewashed 42; Families listening to the annual address by Mr. Elliot 15. 4-25-44

Claude L. Taylor
Negro County Agent
of Duplin Co

City Officially Sponsors Nat'l Negro Health Week

Tribune-Phila., Pa.

3-18-44

For the first time in the history of the Health Department of the City, National Negro Health Week, (April 2-9) which was started in 1914 by the late Booker T. Washington, is being officially sponsored by the Department of Health.

Answering a call issued by Dr. Rufus S. Reeves, director of this department, Dr. John P. Turner, Miss Julia L. Groscop, Miss Alberta Morris, Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Wayne L. Hopkins, Dr. Charles Lewis, Dr. T. W. Georges, Dr. Henry L. Gowens, Jr., Dr. M. Solis-Cohen and Dr. Frederick D. Stubbs, met in the office of the director on last Tuesday to formulate plans for a City-wide observation of this occasion.

It is planned, trough the medium of clinics, lectures, motion pictures and exhibits, to reach a large portion of the people of the city and to give them first hand information in regard to their health problem. Special emphasis is to be placed on those diseases which create the greatest health hazzards, such as tuberculosis, heart diseases and diseases of infants and children. 3-18-44

Dr. Stubbs is chairman of National Negro Health Week.

Health Week Observance

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

4-5-44

The official observance of National Negro Health Week begun here Sunday, April 2. The program of activities has been proposed as follows: Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and others qualified. Monday, April [illegible] was Home

Negro Health Week Focuses Attention On Inadequate Harlem Hospital Facilities

Daily Worker - 4-8-44
New York, N.Y.

By Helen Fitzgerald

This week — which is National Negro Health Week—has again focused the spotlight on the health situation in the country's largest Negro community, Harlem.

And it is not a pretty picture. What is appalling is that little or nothing has been done about it.

For instance, the death rate for Negroes was 183.8 in 1940 as compared with 42.6 for New York City as a whole. There is no indication this picture has changed.

Back in May, 1942, the subcommittee on Health and Hospitals of the Citywide Citizens' Committee, of which Dr. George D. Cannon is chairman, made a study of health conditions and listed several recommendations. By and large these recommendations have been ignored—and this is 1944.

On tuberculosis they recommended:

An increase in the budget alloted to Harlem for an educational campaign on preventive of tuberculosis. This work is now done by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

An additional hospital of 500 beds for upper Manhattan.

A rehabilitation program which would include retraining of the tubercular for lighter work.

Admittance of Negro physicians to the staffs of the city's tuberculosis hospitals to make them proficient in the treatment of the disease. The importance of this is underlined by the fact that 90 per cent of the Negro population is being treated by Negro physicians.

AT SYDENHAM

On the last point some progress has been made. Some Negro physicians have been appointed to municipal hospital staffs. Sydenham Hospital, however is the only private hospital which has admitted Negro physicians so far. There are 11 in all there now and one interne will be admitted in June. This is, however, just a slight beginning. 4-8-44

The shocking fact that mortality from tuberculosis among Negro infants is 12 times that of other children points to the great need for curbing the disease.

Facilities for diagnosis of the disease are considered adequate. There are three free clinics operated by the Board of Health in the community. Hospitalization is woefully inadequate however, and since the city has necessarily shelved the recommendation for an additional hospital till the post-war period, relief is not in sight.

Insofar as cancer is concerned, Harlem hospital is the only large city hospital which is not equipped for X-Ray therapy or radium treatment though it has on its staff well-trained physicians who have been recognized as competent to do this work. Patients who have had a cancer operation at Harlem hospital have to be transferred to another hospital where the treatment is available and then returned to Harlem hospital again.

A1 PRIORITY

When the committee went to work it disclosed that poor families found it almost impossible to have their children's tonsils removed when necessary. At Harlem hospital, appointments were as far as two years in advance. Since the publication of the report, however, this has been eliminated by the simple process of referring the children to other hospitals. There is only a short waiting period now.

Some attention is also being given to the problem of veneral diseases. On April 16, the Harlem Council of Social Hygiene and the Manhattan Central Medical Society are holding a three-day conference on social hygiene where steps wil be taken to combat this disease which always increases during a war period.

True large building projects must wait for the post-war world. And in this respect certainly Harlem should get an A1 priority for construction in the post-war period. The need for not only additional health facilities and hospitals, but housing projects and other improvements is great.

Negro Health Week Bares Alarming Data

Daily Worker N.Y. 4-4-44

By Lola Paine

A Negro baby has less chance of being born alive than a white baby. Even if he arrives alive, he doesn't have the same chance of surviving the first year.

The same goes with the Negro mother. She has less chance of having her baby safely than the white mother. The Negro maternal death rate is more than double that of the white.

These and other alarming facts were presented over a national hookup yesterday as the nation designated this week, April 2-9, as National Negro Health Week. Main speaker was Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

RIGHT AND NECESSITY

"Good health is a right and a necessity for all children in the United States, no matter what their race, creed or economic status," Dr. Eliot said "All children have not shared equally in the gains we have made. 4-4-44

"This is particularly true of the Negro child. His chief handicap—and this holds for children in all minority groups—lies in the fact that he is more likely to belong to the family with low incomes and to suffer from poor housing in a less favored community or neighborhood."

Although this picture is decidedly unfavorable, there is improvement. In the past few years, infant and maternal mortality rates among Negroes have decreased. Helpful have been grants under the Social Security Act for increased maternal and child welfare services. Parental clinics and child-health conferences have been established in many places with a concentrated Negro population.

A start, although small, has been made for better maternity care of Negro mothers through the training of midwives in almost a dozen Southern states. Added to this, special Negro health projects have been developed in Birmingham, Tuskegee and other Southern communities.

WIVES OF SERVICEMEN

Wives of servicemen in the four lowest pay grades are entitled to pregnancy, delivery and post-natal care as well as care of the infant during its first year, under the government's Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program. This service has greatly helped the wives of Negro fighters.

"There are many ways in which the low income of the Negro family affects the health of the Negro child," Dr. Eliot said. "Poor housing and inadequate food are largely responsible for the high incidence of tuberculosis and rickets among Negro children."

But here, too, are signs that promise a better day, she said. Under the slum-clearance and low-cost housing program of the federal government, as of Aug. 31, 1943, under contract for construction were 10,700 dwelling units for Negroes. Some 80,200 such units were completed and occupied.

Negro Health Week reaffirms the long standing problems of low incomes, poor housing, lack of proper nutrition—all of which are typical of Negro families, especially in the South. 4-4-44

Plenty can be done about this, partly along the lines mentioned, but chiefly along the lines so necessary for victory and an extended peace—equality for the Negro people in all aspects of American life. This is a 52-weeks-a-year job.

Negroes Observe Health Week, April 2 to 9

Miss. Herald - Yazoo City, Miss.

4-13-44

"National Negro Health has done a fundamental piece of work in making Negroes health conscious—conscious both of their problems and of the means to do something about them." So said Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Executive Officer, Mississippi State Board of Health, commenting on the 30th annual celebration of this movement to produce a healthier Negro people.

Through the yearly procedure of setting aside a time for the Negro to turn the spotlight on his health status and health habits, Negro leaders have been developed to carry the year-round message of health to their own people, stated the physician, adding that as more Negroes achieve better health by learning and doing, the disease problems which plague their race will dwindle. 4-13-44

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"Negro men and women have worked hard to get this far along the long voyage toward better health for their people," Dr. Underwood continued. "If they did no more than give yearly stress to the need for learning what public health services are available in a community, and urging people to use those services, their Negro Health Week activities would have value."

23-1944

Delaware State Observes Negro Health Week

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
4-15-44

DOVER, Del.—The thirtieth observance of National Negro Health Week was held at Delaware State college, from April 2-7. Organized around the theme, "The Health of Our Children in the Home, School, and Community," students heard specialists from various agencies discuss and plan for improved health practices and facilities among Delaware's colored citizens.

Dr. William W. M. Henry opened the week's activities on Sunday by admonishing students to follow the rules governing good health practices. Miss Margaret Jeffries, dental hygienist of the state department of health, conducted a two-day dental clinic at the institution emphasizing the correction of dental defects. On Tuesday evening, Miss Jeffries showed two films, one entitled the "Student Flier," and the other a British film on "Nutrition."

A feature of the observance was a panel on student health problems. Heard on this panel were Personnel Director Thomas P. Fraser, Mrs. Evelyn Easterly, physical education teacher and director of the week's activities, Sara Berry, of the sophomore class, and Edith Hope, of the junior class.

4-13-44

Representatives of the army and navy appeared on the program Wednesday when Capt. A. R. Cameron, venereal disease specialist for Delaware, Major R. A. Lyon, and Capt. (Navy Retired) Carlisle P. Knight, acting director of maternal and child health, addressed the student body. A picture on cancer was shown in the evening.

Members of the department of health and physical education sponsoring the observance are Mrs. Evelyn Easterly and Thomas Conrad.

Radio Broadcast Feature

Afro—New York, N.Y.

Negro Health Week

4-22-44

Fayetteville, N. C—Each week the State Teachers College at Fayetteville, N. C. sponsors a broadcast. On Thursday, from eight-thirty p.m. until nine p.m. Miss Jennie L. Douglass, a former instructor of the institution, now serving as Health and Physical Education Advisor with the North Carolina School Health Co-ordinating Service, was guest speaker. Her address centered around Dr. Morris Fishbein's recent editorial in Hygenia Magazine of which he is editor on "Some Medical Advances in 1943."

Mrs Mary Ray Hightower, former student of the college, was guest soloist.

The broadcasts are under the supervision of J. Walker Freeman, Instructor of Music and are sponsored by W. S. Maize, who is narrator.